FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE PERSONAGES I TRAGEDY OF THE RUE D'AUTEUIL.

IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. PARTS, Jan 14.—Pierre Bonaparte is a prince only in name. There is nothing princely in his origin, his history, or his character. Nobody to-day, unless it be in the circle of the Court society, finds anything to praise in him. Even The London Times speaks of his riotous career," and admits that "his trial must bring to light much scandal, for, in order to determine the degree of the Prince's guilt in his recent homicide, it will be necessary to rake up particulars of his former exploits, which were better, if it were possible, kept in oblivion." The history of his life is well known, but you will find it only tamely stated in Vapereau's Dictionary. He has been nothing more or less all his days than what Rochefort has called him since in the Chamber, "a bandit." He was in America in 1832, was mixed up with the civil wars of South America, went to Italy and meddled with the affairs of the Papal States, quarreled with the Pope, was ordered to quit, and, resisting, was set upon by the Pope's soldiers, with whom he had a desperate fight, killing one man and wounding two according to some accounts, according to others killing all three. After a long inprisonment in the castle of St. Angelo, he went to meddling again, this time in Greece, which the English Government, after he had murdered more men in a fight of his own seeking, ordered him to leave. He then offered his valuable services to France, and being curtly told he wasn't wanted, made the same offer to Egypt, which didn't want them either. Just then the revolution of '48 broke out, and he came back to France to meddle with matters at What he did here at that time would be long to relate, and without interest of any kind. Suffice it that no party trusted him, least of all the Republicans of the Extreme Left, with whom he affiliated. In 1849, he went to Algeria, and at a siege there, deserted his post just as the action was about to commence, and without waiting for permission, returned to France. He was publicly disgraced and deprived of his military rank by a vote of the Assembly. When the Coup d'Etat came, he showed this virtue, at least, that he could not jump clean out of his political skin, and, not having dexterity to make himself an Imperialist out of a Red Republican, he went into retirement, bought the house at Anteuil, and lived quietly on the small pension given him by the Emperor. He was married a short time ago to a woman with whom he had long lived, the daughter of an owner of the Faubourg St. Antoine. This marriage legitimated two children-a son of 12 years of age and a daughter of four. The Prince's father-in-law is just dead, and the Prince is in mourning for him. Pierre Bonaparte has literary tastes, like many of his family, has written poor plays and pamphlets, and made a translation of the Eneid, but none of his works have brought him either reputation or money. He had one other passion, the exercise of arms. His rooms were furnished with trophies of arms; he spent all he had to throw away in buying weapons of every description, and all the time he had to waste in firing at marks and fencing with his friends. He had few relations with the Court, where he is said to have been no very welcome visitor.

The Emperor had been hunting on the day of the murder, with the Archduke Albrecht of Austria, and he and his friends together had killed some 1.400 pieces of game. He had hardly returned to the Chateau when he was met by the agent of police, Monsieur Piétri, with the terrible news that a mem ber of his family had committed a murder. The Emperor turned quite pale, and, immediately after, M. Ollivier entered the apartment bringing with him a decree for the arrest of Prince Bonaparte, and ordering his trial by the High Court of Justice ac cording to a law of France, which releases members of the Imperial family from trial by jury, and makes them amenable only to an exclusive tribunal. The Emperor immediately signed the decree, and orders were at once given for the arrest of the Prince, and orders were sent to all the railroads to prevent his escape, but that person came in his own carriage and horses to give himself up, and, to do him all justice, declared it to be his wish that his trial should take place before an ordinary jury. The law, however, is explicit on this point, and M. Ollivier had no choice but to carry it into effect. The Prince was therefore sent first to the Concierge and afterward removed to

Guests had been invited to dinner at the Tuileries that night, and they came. It would have been better taste to have sent them home, but taste is little consulted in the imperial circle. The shutters and cortains were drawn, however, and the interior brilliancy shut out from the gaping public. The Empreas-will there ever be a speech of that lady's recorded that will do credit to her heart or her head !the Empress was eager, gossips say, to hear all the particulars, and she became quito enthusiastic over the letter written by the Prince to Rochefort. "Dear me," she cried, "Poor, brave man, how could be think of challenging Rochefort when he is so gonty that he can hardly stand up straight."

Victoir Noir, who was only twenty-two years of age, seems to have been of a nature to excite kindly feelings in every one who knew him. Even the bitterest of the Opposition papers speak with tenderness of him. He was of humble extraction, not a cultivated man, having never had many advantages; but he was houest, industrious, and showed a cided talent for journalism. He was poor, and had lived for a long time as poor young journalists live in Paris-eating little and sleeping less, now with a few francs in pocket, now with none, but always cheerful, always gay, and taking life as it came from day to day. At last he attracted the attention of M. Weiss, then editor of the Journal de Paris, now Secretary-General of the Minister of Fine Arts, who gave him regular work on his newspaper. The Figare also employed him, and better days had begun for him. He was to have been married within a week to a Mile. Aubenas, an estimable young lady whom his sudden death has plunged into untimely At the funeral of Noir, Henri Rochefort and Louis

Noir walked behind the hearse, and every minute the cry of "Vive Rochefort!" was raised by thousands of voices, and those nearest him rushed up and seized his hands. He looked utterly worn out. His clothes were bespattered, his eye was blood-shot, his face livid. It was evident that his nervous energy was greatly overtaxed. At last he was obliged to sit down on the step at the back of the hearse Then he was seen to put his hands to his head, and at last he fainted dead away. The movement of the moving army was with difficulty arrested, finally a way was made, and Rochefort was carried to an apothecary's shop, where, the doors and windows being immediately barricaded by the owner, he received every care that he needed, and in about a quarter of an hour returned to the funeral. This is the precise story of M. Rochefort's fainting away

SPAIN.

THE CROWN INTRIGUES-MINISTER ZORILLA'S FORTURES-HOW THE DUKE OF GENOA WAS PRIGHTENED OUT OF HIS CANDIDATURE-REPUBLICAN FURORE-DESPERATION PRO-LONGED-A REPUBLIC OR A DICTATORSHIP [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Madrid, Jan. 13.—Senor Montemar, the Spanish Minister to Italy, was lately intrusted by the Madrid Government with the final negotiations which were so close the affair of the Duke of Genoa. But, alas described the altair of the Duke of Genoa. But, alas for human calculation, the solution of the Monarchy question was never more distant. The seat of the butfigues against the accession of Victor Emanuel's protege was forthwith transferred from Madrid to Turin. The partisans of the various pretenders, with one accord, transported themselves and their coffers to the Italian Court. Montpensierists, Isabelinos, and Carlists bought up the columns of the Italian journals without delay, the highest bidder securing the best place, and filled them with the ominous reproductions of the threat energy leaders in the Spanish opposition papers against the Italian. The sickening tragedy of Maximilian was held up as a dreadful warning to all unwary princes who might be dazzled with the guilt of the south and of civilization to unlock the treasures which are ready to flow into the lap of intelligent industry. One half of Swarinilian was held up as a dreadful warning to all unwary princes who might be dazzled with the guilter of a profilered crown. There was not wanting

a personal threat from a Carbonari association. The Duke's mother received an anonymous commu tion from Madrid warning her that, should she allow her son to accept the throne, she would but deliver him up to an invisible but inexorable tribunal, which had already sentenced to death any foreigner who should attempt to reconstruct the throne demolished by the sovereign will of the Spanish people. While affairs were in this state of ferment in Italy, the Cabinet agreed to send Ruiz Zorilla-the most radical, and consequently the most popular, of the Ministers-on a canvassing tour. There were to be meetings, speeches, addresses from balconies, and all was to be merry as a marriage bell. But again Government reckoned without its host. Nothing could have been more fatal to this already unfortunate candidature. The Republicans who were considered as so thoroughly thrashed, reappeared on the scene fresher and brighter than over, and terrible as an army with banners, came up against the unfortunate Minister by hundreds at every station all along the line from and back to Madrid, saluting him with groans and hisses, and hurling the cry of "Viva la Republica" at him as he passed, making life a burden and his mission a weariness of spirit to him. But it was at Barcelons that his soul was tried to its utmost endurance. The people surrounded his carriage, from the moment of his entering it at the station, with anything but friendly intentions, and anticipating his programme, accompanied him with cries of "Viva la Republica!" Down with the Italian boy!" and "Down with Monarchies!" on his way all through the town. Sundry bottles of turpentine were thrown at the carriage, and the coachman was just able to frustrate their evident intention of setting fire to the vehicle and roasting the Minister, by putting his horses on a full run. The crowd escorted the Minister with these and other similar honors to the Government buildings, and it was found necessary to accompany him with a troop of horse, and another of infantry, to his lodgings, and thence to the station where he nothing loth, took the train for Zaragoza. On arriving at this last mentioned place, he was received by a committee from its City Conneil, who informed him that the corporation would be glad to welcome him as a revolutionary Minister, but not as an advocate of the Italian candidature. Ruiz Zorilla prudently acted on this gentle but significant intimation, and as he passed through the city entirely as a private individual, there was no show of hostility toward him on the part of the impassioned but logical Zaragozans.

The Italian press was not slow in giving accounof these scenes, painting them in their most vivid colors; and finally the mother of the young Duke, driven almost frantic with ferror, declared that she never would consent to his ascending a throne so be girt with horror to ber, and she besought Victor Emanuel to reject the proposition totally, with such success that on the 5th of January a telegram was re-Emanuel to reject the proposition totally, with such success that on the 5th of January a telegram was received at Madrid by the Government, from the Spanish Minister, Señor Montemar, conveying the official refusal of the crown of Spain on the part of Victor Emanuel and his new Cabinet in the name of the Duke of Genoa. This was very unpleasant news for Gen. Prim, hard on his return from his grand battue in the vast forests of his estate on the Hights of Toledo, and most intensely humiliating after his lordly announcement to the Cortes. For the second time the crown of Spain had been returned on the hands of this nation, haughty, par excellence. It was first the widower King of Portugal who declined this high honor, and next even the hitherto unknown Italian boy has begged to be excused. Public indignation has boiled over. The Opposition papers have made the most of the situation, and the Cabinet, unequal to the emergency, quieted the tempest by sending in its resignation.

its resignation.

This anomalous nation, prone to excesses of every This anomalous nation, prone to excesses of every kind, as has been so lately proved, was for 48 hours without a government excepting its city corporations, still no disorder of any kind took place, proving that there is somewhere among them a principle of self-government which, if rightly developed, might that there is somewhere among them a principle of self-government which, if rightly developed, might lead them to a glorious future. The state of the country, always critical since the revolution, could not be more so than at the present moment, and a peaceful issue seems improbable. The nation is tired of this constant expectancy. Industries of all kinds are paralyzed: commerce is dead; the Government stock falling steadily day by day; the Carlists again preparing to take the field in the early Spring; the Isabelinos are publicly announcing that the Restoration is near at hand; while the Republicans are again rallying and ready to return to the charge. A similar state of confusion existed in the Government party at the time of the crisis. The several elements which united to accomplish the revolution had for some time back been mutually insulting each other. The Unionists, repentant for having brought about the revolution, were known to be conspiring in favor of Montpensier, meditating bringing him to the throne by a coup d'etat, so much so that he was lately called to Madrid by his party, but was besonght by the Regent to delay his coming for a time. The Progressistas, divided in the Cortes, could not come to terms, and it was with these contending elements that a new cabinet was to be formed with Prim as Premier.

There were two courses to be taken. The coalition continued, or there must be a formal rupture ment in the Government. The Unionists had de-clared through the columns of their most important journal, that they were pledged to bring in Montpen-sier as King, and that they would oppose any other candidate with every element at their command, "Perish liberties, throne and people in the contest," were their words. Should the Unionists be left out of the Cabinet, it would be necessary to dissolve the Cortes, as the Unionists, Carlists, and Republicans would make in voting down any law or measure preof the Cabinet, it would be necessary to dissolve the Cortes, as the Unionists, Carlists, and Republicans would unite in voting down any law or measure presented by the Government, and should new elections be made at the present moment the Republicans would be sure to be in the majority. It was necessary, therefore, to combine in harmony with the Unionists, and since the question with them was with regard to the monarch, it was decided to drop that subject for the present, and thus Brigadier Topete was induced Ruiz Zorilla and Martos to resign their respective portfolios, and the new Cabinet stands as follows: President of the Council, Gen. Prim; State, Sagasta; Government, Rivero; Justice, Montero Rios; Finance, Figuerola; Public Works, Echegaray; Colonies, Becerra; Marine, Topete. Sagasta leaves the Government to Rivero, who descends from his high position as President of the Cortes, Mayor of Madrid, and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia to become simply a Minister.

This new Ministry as now formed signifies that the revolutionary coalition continues, and that no new candidate for King is to be preposed for the present. The presence of Rivero as a part of the Cabinet implies that a new impulse is to be given to the revolution; is determined to chastise with the utmost rigor any Government official who shall attempt to restringe any citizen's liberty, as well as any citizen who attempts to go beyond the bounds prescribed by the laws of the country.

An incident of yesterday's session of the Cortes is worthy of mention. Schor Martos, the ex-Minister

restringe any citizen's liberty, as well as any citizen who attempts to go beyond the bounds prescribed by the laws of the country.

An incident of yesterday's session of the Cortes is worthy of mention. Schor Martos, the ex-Minister of State, noticing the ill-concealed glee of the Republicans at the discomfiture of the Monarchists, exclaimed. "Schores Republicans, restrain, I beg, your manifestations of joy because we have no monarch. We shall none the sooner join you in shouting. 'Viva la Republica.' Our cry is 'Viva la Interinidad.'" This state of uncertainty will give ample scope to the hopes and aspirations of Montpensierists. Alfonsinos, Carliste, and Republicans. But I am safe in predicting that ne king will come to the country, either through a national plebiscite, or by the Cortes. If one does come it will be by a coup detal, and this would again plunge Spain into a civil war. The Monarchists are losing ground by their divisions and subdivisions, while the Republicans are consolidating and organizing their forces. The unsuccessful Monarchists have established an Interim, and the result will be either a Dictatorship or a Republic. The Regent Serrano is fast losing prestige.

THE CITY AND COUNTRY OF THE AMAZON-PROGRESS BY RAILROAD AND STEAMER-THE MARKETS OF PARA-SAN BRAZO'S FEAST-DAY-THE FUTURE.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARA, Brazil, Jan. 2.-As the Amazon is approached from the ocean, an unmixed current of the mighty stream forces itself 250 miles into the sea, and is visible by its tinged and yellow water 500 miles from land. The river is navigable for 3,000 miles, and its afflu ents for many thousand more, flowing through the rich est soil and the most luxuriant vegetation in the world

Atlantic coast, to send forward their produce, thus saving the painful transportation over the Andes to the Pacific coast, and its reshipment from Callao to Europe and the United States. By the freedom of the river recently opened to the commerce of the world, the products of this vast basin may be landed at Para, the growing city of South America, thus saving the necessity for the ship-ment round the Horn, and the distance to the Amazon, which is not less than 8,000 miles. The railroad now projected from Lima in Peru to Jauja, at the head waters of one of the large tributaries of the Amazon, will open a still larger region, and lend facilities for rapid transpor-tation from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, thus giving to Para the whole export trade of this matchless region. Stimulated by the Amazon Navagation Company, whose lines reach in every direction under the wise and able management of Baron Maza, 20 different steamers are now in competition for this constantly increasing trade, which the system of emigration fostered by the Brazilian Government, and pushed forward by this rich Company, gives ample employment for. Produce of every variety is daily landed for transhipment in the foreign steamers

which are daily on call at this port.

Para is a town of about 40,000 inhabitants. Its civilization is that of the past. To stand in its streets is to be surrounded with the decaying relics of a bygone age. It has one of the blood of the nineteenth century in its veins. The people have not yet ceased to rub their eyes over zing innovation of a street railroad, which company of shrewd New-Yorkers have just started in its streets, to reap, as they are sure to do, a rich reward. The steam-whistle of the dummy startles Negroes, Indians and Brazilians alike from their dreams, and they are now beginning to realize that the outside world has something yet to offer them of a new civilization, and it will be sure to be welcome whether in the form of gaslight, drainage, or horse-cars, education, libraries, or a reformed religion.

It needs no very close observation to show the poverty in all these respects this community has for its legacy from a very dark and distant past. With buzzards f its scavengers, with decay and mould even upon the choicest cloisters of its cathedral, with no human institu tions as the fruit of a brave and progressive religion, it lives in a century of which it knows nothing and of which it shares nothing, waiting for the enterprize of foreigners to lead the way to a practical development of the wealth which lies at its doors. We landed in Para as the sunset was gilding the towers of its churches and palace, imparting its glow to the town and the surrounding scenery. As we made our way to the hotel, the clauging of bells and a flight of rockets from the plaza was the signal for vespers, repeated from every church in the city, and bursting with loud reports directly over our heads; the brilliant stars and hissing serpents and colored fires illuminating the now fast gathering dusk This strange custom, no more strange than the architec ture, the people, and the moving panerama of its streets, caused sensations not easily described. The opening the Feasta of St. Brazo was to be made that evening from the Rua Nazareth, and we soon found ourselves blazing arches of light, in a square festooned with flags and decorated with elaborate care. The open houses shops, churches and gambling gardens, ranged side by side, were strewn with leaves and flowers, and the air rang with "vivas" in the intervals of music and fire works which made the scene one of brilliant and most animated

festivity. The market place was crowded at early dawn. The meat department was positively offensive, while the vegetables were fresh, crisp, and attractive. Flowers and fruits in abundance, and in varieties I had never before seen, gave a luscious aspect to this part of the square, while articles suitable for showy decoration for both Indians and negroes were everywhere displayed. The river landing was a crowded platform, which showed ven more activity than the market, it being Sunday. The sun cast its glow upon everything, illuminating the distant forests and touching with delicate light the levely green islands of the Amazon, which were like emerale set in the gold of this yellow river water. The town seemed to be alive. Here were crowded together boats, fishing canoes, and, as they are called. " Montaria " of every description. Some of the crews were unloading fish. Some were landing cocoa and India rubber, some Brazil nuts and vegetables; while in lots upon the doeg were vanilia, annetto, sarsaparilla, balsam of copaiba in pots, cinnamon, and taploca. Chattering monkeys, parrots, birds of most brilliant plumage, serpents in boxes, were all offered for sale ; such is the produce of this Amazon coutry of which this Para is the outlet and market.

generally of two low stories, constructed of sticks and mud plastered to a smooth surface with cement to receive the variagated colors with which they are washed. A block of a dozen houses may be of as many differe colors, blue, red, green, brown, yellow, and white; and of all the shades between streets with the pretty verandas, and latticed windows, the curious patterns of the porcelain facades of the better class of stones, gives a picturesque coloring to the city, which, although show ing a glaring want of taste, yet is very striking to a

We drove to the suburbs of the city, beyond the habitable precincts of the small farmers who congregate near all cities, and were stopped by a wall of vegetation as marvellous as it was impenetrable. Such a luxurious growth of trees and intertwisted shrubs and vines, I had never imagined even in what has been told of this wonorange trees in full golden fruit; the banana, with its graceful leaves arching and drooping a length of fifteen feet; the mango with its grateful shade, and the palm. magnificent, standing alone, a kingly tree rising a hun dred feet, with not a branch or leaf except the crown of foilage at the top, together with the brilliant flowering undergrowth of shrubs and parasites, which seem almost to destroy and smother what it clings to.

Para has before it a future of great prosperity and growth. Even with her sluggish civilization, with such marvellous country at the back of it, she must grow rich from the growth which is inevitable from her situation But with the tide of emigration now directed toward the Amazon, with the development which the Anglo-Saxon is sure to give to the soil upon which his foot is planted, the city will enter upon a new life, and share the benefits which an increasing foreign commerce always brings in

HAMBURG.

SOLUTION OF THE INFALLIBILITY PROBLEM-THE FAMOUS SEVENTH ARTICLE-GERMAN INTEREST IN THE COUNCIL.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HAMBURG, Jan. 15 .- The Mémorial Diplomatique thinks that the Pope exercises already a de facto infallibility, since no bishop whatever would go so far as to attack or contradict any bull, brevier, or decree spoken ex cathedra emanating from the holy stool. The question is simply to raise this factum to a principle through a decree of the Council. Not the thing but the form in which to declare it, offers the difficulties in the eyes of bishops, as for instance Mr. Dupanloup, who does not think it useful to proclaim it. According to the usage of former Councils it would have to be proclaimed with an anathema against those who dared to contradict the dogma with the concluding sentence: "Si quis negacerif anathema sit." But to unite all the differences and obactly in words, but in spirit, is said to have been agreed upon by the Holy Fathers: "The Holy Synod declares that it is for the good government and the unity of the Church of impertance to proclaim that, when the Pope, after having prayed for the illumination of the Holy Ghost, pronounces in matters of faith, he exercises the mandate, which the heavenly master confided to Holy Petrus, when he said to him : " Confirma patres twos in fide, cum ipse in fide confirmatus eris." [Confirm thy fathers in faith, when thou thyself shalt be confirmed in faith.! This form would, indeed, be a happy solution of the fears created in various shapes, and would, since it confines the infallibility doctrine to the sphere of voluntary faith, not only avoid any conflict ever between State and Church, which would, were the dogma to be proclaimed in all the steruness and with all the authority of the Popes of old, surely follow; but it would likewise be a landmark of views in the Catholic Church, adapted to the spirit of our times, which tends ever more to the cele brated saying of the Great Frederick of Prussia a hund red years ago; "Lasst Jeden nach feiner eigenen Bacon selig werden:" a saying which it would be very weld were we to practice it a little more in the United States. Let me give a translation of the 7th Article of the rafles of the Council, prescribed by the Pope, which has caused so much dissatisfaction among the "liberal" bishops:

reserved wholly and completely for the consideration of the Fathers, be submitted to the examination and opinion of the same in the General Congregations of the assembled Fathers. It shall be therefore the care of the Presidents to print and distribute among the several Fathers the schemes of those decrees and canons, which shall come in said General Congergation under discussion, several days before the season takes place, that they may carefully consider the same from beginning to ead, and come to the decision of their opinion. If now one of the Fathers desires to speak during the Congregation on the scheme under consideration, he is required, in order that the regular order of the speakers according to the rank of each one may be designated, to give notice of his intention to speak at least one day before to the Presidents. If after having heard the speakers, other Fathers dealie to speak in the same meeting, they may do so after having received the permission of the Presidents, and in that order which is required by the rank of each speaker. If a scheme presented in the Congregation meets with no difficulty, or such a slight one that it may be settled during the session, no obstacle intervenes, after the termination of the expression of opinions, and after consultation of the votes of the Fathers, to determine upon the form of the decree or of the canon under discussion. But if, in regard to the scheme under consideration, such difficulties arise, that the differences in opinion cannot be brought into unison during the same Congregation, we order that the following rule be observed in these cases: We desire that from the beginning of the Council four special Congregations or deputations be constituted, of which the first will prove and treat of matters of faith; the second of matters of church discipline; the third of the relations of the frequiar orders, the fourth of the oriental rites and that these deputations exist during the entire period of the Council. Each one consists of 24 members, which will be

During the continuation of the General Congregation on the 30th of December, spoke Archbishop Vancas of Roumania, Bishop Strossmaler of Bosnia, Bishop Ginoal hias of Grenoble, and Caixal y Estrade, Bishop of Urgel. The last sessions took place on the 3d and 4th of January without resulting in the determination of the necessary matters to be brought before the public session fixed upon the 6th. Among the French bishops a notable change toward the Pope is reported; they incline in his favor, but the German and Hungarian-Slavonic Bishops remain true to their colors. Among the latter, Stossmayer is the most prominent personage. He is a ready Latin speaker, and attacked the Curia in the last session, when he spok with such vigor that he was called to order by the presiding Cardinal Capalti. But when he had finished, 70 to bishops rose and complimented him, leading him back to his seat. Among these was the first who rose and the most eminent Archbishop Scherr von München-Freisin gen. Cardinal de Angelis is placed in the seat of the late Cardinal Reisach; he is a most pliable instrument in the hands of the Jesuits.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION-THE FRANCHISE QUESTION—SPEECH OF THE HON. A. O. P. NICHOLSON, FORMERLY SENATOR FROM TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 27 .- After four days of lebate (the Franchise [Question has been practically settled in the Tennessee Constitutional Convention. On the question of submitting to a separate vote of the people, the minority report sustained an overwhelming defeat, and the question of Universal Suffrage will be submitted along with other amendments to be ratified by the people. The ablest speech made during the course of the debate was by the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson who when the war broke out, occupied a seat in the ¡United States Senate. He was active in his efforts to secure compromise, and when the first guns were fired in Fort sumter he was engaged with Wm. H. Seward on trying to heal up the widening breach. He espoused the cause of the Southern Confederacy, and spent the whole of the five years in prison, or in exile in the South. When the war closed he came back to his home in Columbia, and has since never ceased to raise his voice as an advocate for peace. In 1866 he wrote a long letter to Horace Greeley in favor of Universal Suffrage. This letter was published in THE TRIBUNE with a reply, which stated

published in The Teibune with a reply, which stated that the Government would never trust to the people of the South, but that Constitutional enactments must first secure his rights to the colored man. Mr. Nicholson's speech to-day was able, exhaustive, and cloquent. He said that he should not discuss the point whether the colored man was legally a voter, but asked if they could not see that a great and powerful government had decided that he should exercise the franchise, and what could they do in opposition! Was not the question settled by the struggle through which they had but lately passed. This was not the time to talk about States' rights or the infirmity of the negro. What was the use in urging these great principles as vital, vigorous principles to-day. When the Southern armies surrendered it was decided that the majority should rule, the great doctrine of States' rights was overcome, as was the idea that this was a white man's Government. Could they unearth those great principles now in this changed aspect of affairs, when Congress was almost supreme! The negro had been freed, he had been made a citizen, and now all that was necessary to complete the circle was to make him a voter.

But what great principles were at stake in giving to

make him a voter.

But what great principles were at stake in giving to the negro the right to vote! Had they not acknowledged that he was free in the bill of rights! Would it be just to tax the colored people and not allow them the ballot! Had they not been told time and again that taxation without representation was tyranny! He denied that this was a white man's Government in the sense that gentlemen claimed, and read authorities to show that the negro had voted in the adoption of the Constitution.

Such in very brief are some of the points of a speech such in very brief are some of the points of a speech

made to the most intelligent body of men convened in Tennessee this 20 years. The effect was marked, and Mr. Nicholson, though far down the shady side of life against younger and more agile opponents, was the ablest man in the Convention.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE LEGISLATURE. Col. McClure of Pennsylvania, having been

recently sojourning in Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina, has sent to The Chambersburg Repository the following interesting sketch of the South Carolina Legis

Carolina, has sent to The Chambersburg Repository the following interesting sketch of the South Carolina Legislature:

The Senate Hall, designed to echo the eloquence of the Hamdenis, the Rietts, the Hammonds, and other distinguished sons of chivalry, has been fitted up in a modest elegance, and is white a sud 15 negroes Illi its chairs. As a body, it is but little below sone Northern Stranger and the members are able men of both races. Mr. Corbins, the President, is a very able lawyer and debater, and perhaps the commanding intellect of all the contributions from the North to the statesmanship of South Carolina. He is well appreciated, too, las he is Senator, United States District-Attorney, and codifier of the laws, and fills all with credit. Senator Julison, another son of Now-England, is a gentleman of culture, and is State Commissioner of Education, as well as legislator. Senator Lesis is an ex. Now York Democrat and ex-Democratic legislator from Land Commissioner. These doubly or trebly honored gentlemen are not singular, however. There was a lack of white material when the wheels of government were put in motion, and it became an agreeable necessity for a number to accept multiplied offices. Mr. Moses, Speaker of the House, is Adjutant-General, and Mr. Stolbrand, Superintendent of the Pennenlary, are all commissioner. The most notable negro in the Legislature is Senator National Controller General; Mr. Timilison, Additor-General; Mr. Elifott, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Mr. Stolbrand, Superintendent of the Pennenlary, are all commissioner with the superior of the Legislature is Senator National Controller General; Mr. Elifott, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Mr. Stolbrand, Superintendent of the Pennenlary, are all commissioner. The most notable negro in the Legislature is Senator National Controller General; Mr. Elifott, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Mr. Stolbrand, Superintendent of the Pennenlary, are superior of the Mr. Stolbrand, Stolbrand, Stolbrand, Stolbrand, Stolbrand, Stolbrand, Stolbrand, The Senate Hall, designed to echo the eloquence of the

burly mulatto, and his face indicates considerable inteligence and great decision of purpose. Pervis is a neat, slender mulatto, and hails from Philadelphia, where his father is well known as one of the most successful financial princes of his race. The son is the negro Beau Brummel of the House-dresses very tastefully, and paris his soft, waving hair in the middle. He is an active and influential member, and speaks well. De Large is a dumpy little quadroon, a fluent, but not very forcible talker, and has a passion for the floor. He was a steward in the Rebel navy during the war. Cook of Greenville is a very genteel mulatio, and a quiet out efficient member. He is the son of his former master, and long struggled to free himself from boundage. He saved \$1,500 by sixpenees and shillings earned after labor hours, and offered it in vain for his liberty. Pinally Rebellion brought Emancipation, and his savings gave him a comfortable home.

The House is nearly two-thirds negroes, who were once slaves, and every possible shade is to be found. There are half a dozen members who would readily pass for pure whites, but they were South Carolina slaves only a few years ago. Mr. Tomlinaon, a Philadelphia Quaker, and an offshoot of the Burcau, is the ablest white man on the floor, and one of the most vigilant and faithful members in either branch. Close to him sit Gen. Dennis and Mr. Jenks, two of the able political leaders of the House. In the front row is the patriaron of the Legislature—an old native, white preacher, his head bleached by the frosts of more than 70 Winters. On each side of the Speaker sits a bright mulatto elerk, and close by is Mr. Etter, the reporter. In the gallery sits the first negro of South Carolina, with his sprightly quadroon wife by his side. Mr. Cordozo, the Secretary of State, is a robust, full-fixed mulatto, and everything about him indicates the hignest culture. His father and master was an officer of customs in Charleston, and seven him a complete education in Scotland. He was regularly ordai

The Russians are actively pushing the culture of the tea plant in Turkestan, and the results have

proved very satisfactory. There are said to be 7,000 laborers out of employment in San Francisco. The old Parisan plan of street improvements is proposed to silence the clamor for bread.

The father of the "Welsh fasting girl," who was scientifically starved to death, has been found guilty of mansla ghter by a Coroner's jury, and committed for

An employé in La Belle Coal Mine, near Wheeling, W. Va., was crushed to death on Thursday last while at work in the mine, by the sudden falling upon him of a mass of soap-stone so large as to require the united efforts of seven men for its removal. The Washington Chronicle makes the startling

statement that the agitation of the question of removing the Capitol "has already cost the people of Washington not less than \$12,500,000 within a year in the depreciation of real estate." Evaporation of ammonia is the best method of producing artificial ice, and a German machine has

been constructed capable of turning out by this means, with the aid of three men and a three-horse power en-gine, a thousand pounds of ice an hour. The latest marvellous feat in machinery is a 'Horse Clipping Machine," which works by means of comb capable of being readily run through the hair in

any direction, while a sharp knife revolving close to its outer surface clips the ends of hair off smoothly and rapidly. The Alta California asks the cause of the remarkable increase of deaths from Brights' disease of the kidneys? The startling prevalence of the malady is not peculiar to that part of the country, but is equally marked in all the large cities, and the inference seems to be that it is the result of some habit peculiar to the day.

The results of the direct tea trade to Chicago via San Francisco are said to have been very satis-factory. During the month of December, 53,363 pounds of tea were shipped east from San Francisco, most of which, it is believed, went to Chicago. The ocean freight to San Francisco by steamer was \$3 25 per cwt., and the railway charges, \$4 20. Colorado begins to be the grand attraction

of emigrants. Gov. McCook, in his recent message to the Territorial Legislature, said that he had received communications from three German colonies—one con-taining 40 families, and the other two with over 200 fami-lies in each—declaring their intention to emigrate to the Territory next Spring, and that he was constantly in re-ceipt of letters asking for information about the country

Gunpowder and lead continue to be used with great freedom in Kentucky. Jacob Johnson (colored), great freedom in Kentucky. Jacob Johnson (colored), was tried at Louisville recently for violence to the person of Mrs. Louisa, Henderson. The Jury said that Jacob was "not guilty," upon which Mrs. Louisa, dissatisfied with the verdict, drow a platol, fired at Johnson in open court, and cut off one of his ears. If anything were needed to satisfy us that the verdict was a just one, it would be this Amazonian shooting; for is it not evident that this chaste matron is perfectly able to take care of herself, and can protect her own virtue against all the woman to be approached by the boldest wooer without fear and trembling.

Senetar Stewart lately introduced a resolution

Senator Stewart lately introduced a resolution in the Senate to stay the execution of an order of Secretary Cox's, restoring to market certain California lands withdrawn by mistake for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The correspondent of The Journal of Com-merce having instructed that he was the attorney for the Company. The correspondent of The Journal of Commerce having insinuated that he was the attorney for the Company and acting in their interest in the matter, Mr. Siewart has replied in a letter to The San Francisco Bulletin. He says that the lands in question are the only considerable district in the State where settlements could be made, and that a party of speculators have long been trying to get them into the market, when they intend immediately to monopolize them, thereby rendering them his closs in prompting spitiements or railroads, both of which the State needs. All he wants is to invite settlers, by dedicating the land for two years to homestead and preëmption, according to the law presented by him in 1856. His course has naturally aroused the opposition of the speculators, to whose influence he ascribes the attack of The Journal's correspondent.

The Helma (Montana) Herald of Dec. 23 thus The Helena (Montana) Herald of Dec. 23 thus

speaks of Gen. James M. Ashley, Governor of that Terri-tory: "Gen. Ashley, during the brief trial he has thus far tory; "Gen. Ashley, during the brief trial he has thus far had as Governor of Montana, has given satisfaction to a large majority of our people—to the great portion of the Republican party in particular. He has shown himself eminently competent for his position; untiring in his efforts to benefit the Territory, by enlisting emigration from the States and from Europe; in encouraging the development of our great mineral resources, and in his brave and manly behavior toward the husbanding of our finances, and his bold stand against the disloyal and deagning of our population. Gen. Ashley has been a good and true man and Republican since he became our Governor, and we are not loth to give him our warm indorsement." The Herald is the only Republican paper in Montana. Gov. Ashley, in his message, which is a thorough business document, "congratulates the Legislature upon the fact that the Fifteenth Amendment will conform our National Constitution to our new condition as a nation, the fact that the Fifteenth Amendment will conform our National Constitution to our new condition as a nation, and that the great privilege of the ballot will be secured to every citizen of the United States of mature years, whether native or foreign born, white or black." We think some enemy of the Governor has imposed upon the President. Gov. Ashley could not have belied the record of a life. We unwillingly admit that American inge-

nuity in the construction of strongholds for the preserva-tion of property seems to be failing behind the skill of tion of property seems to be failing behind the skill of burgiars in forcing them. In the question between monitor targets and monster guns we place national reliance on the former. There are those, although we are not of the number, who would rank the safety of money next in importance to life. It appears that in a considerable town a performance at night, including powerful hammering and prodigious explosious, may attract no attention, and dependence can no longer be placed upon even an unuanal combination of the present means of security sgainst bank robbers. The Cashler of the Gleri's Falls National Bank for furnished a minute explanation of the obstacles that burgiars met and the processes by which they obtained access to the contents of the safe of that bank, on the rith ult. A vanit with two sets of doers, linke outer of chilled iron two inches in thickness, inclosed a large safe with doers of one and a half inches, within which was another safe constructed of five alternate layers of iron and steel. Three separate operations were effected. In each instance the doors were pried a little apart, gunpowder poured in, and a fuse attached. Three blasts of great violence successively tore open all those strongholds. We should like to ask whether it is impossible for scientific ingenuity to insulate a vanit or safe, and connect it with the wires of a battery so as to telegraph an alarm to some distant point the moment any portion of the iron surface is touched by a burglar's tool. The principal blame for the terrible accident

which two years ago befel the steamer Magnolia near Cincinnati, fell upon the engineer, Jerome Stevens. The following letter from the captain's wife goes to prove that the reckless disregard of life in this case, as in many others, was the fault of the owners, and not of any of the officers or crew:

others, was the fault of the owners, and not of any of the officers or crew:

Covinores, Sy., Jan. 24, 1878.

I wish to are a few words to those who lost friends by the explosion of the steamer Magnolia, to the end that they may not entirely hame Jersens Stevens, the explosion. The total sociolest, my brother-in-law, "Duck" Prather, visited our house, and tailed with my bushed about the boilers of the best not being safe. They both agreed that they were hursed out, and were unafe. My brether-in-law said that ne money canld induce him to run the engine with those businers, because they would explese some of these days, excitais, and we would live to see it. A short time afterward I heard my bushaud ash Mr. Cheesman to place new boilers in the boat—he said: "You know those are knowed out; they are not safe, and don't think it right to run the boat with such boilers." Mr. Cheesman's only reply was. "We'll we short it."

About three works before the explication, Mr. Prather called use to his besides and said: "I want to talk with you. If I due at house, I want you to bury me with my fasher and mother; but if I stay as that heart am afraid I will not die at house. The boilers are burned out. I have told Cheesman, Shaw, Bart Gardiner, and Alexander Adams to have new boilers placed in jue boat, but they would not instea to me. I have sold these in this way."

On the mening of the day upon which the explesion occurred. Mr. Prather and to me: "I wish the hack had not come to take me to the hoat, but would rather stay at Jonne." I told him to ata". "No, I had better go," and he, "tout I have told you shout this may be the lest time that you'll ever a seem." I in words came terms in a few short hours.

If Jerome Stevens, the engineer, had been tried and convicted of man-

THE COURTS.

BUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Mr. Justice Barnard.—John J. Glasson agt. Margoret A. Glasson.—The trial of this case was reaumed, and Mary Wallace placed on the stand. She she had been a domestic in Mr. Howell's family. She saw Mrs. Glasson at Mrs. Howell's house about August, 183.

Mrs. Glasson at Mrs. Howell's house about August, 183.

Mrs. Howell was then absent from the house. Nr. Howell went with Mrs. Glasson to the theater, to New port, and other places. Mrs. Glasson then occupied Mrs. Howell's room. On Thursday night before she left, witness heard Mr. Howell breathing in Mrs. Glasson's roote, and he was not in his own room. This was at 11 e'clock. The Monday night when Mrs. Glasson came, after Mrs. Howell's return, a bed was made for her next Mrs. Howell's return, a bed was made for her next Mrs. Howell's room use. She brought a mattress herself, backled for a feather bed, and Mr. Howell who was used to eleoping on a feather bed, gave up his own. On the evening of Tuesday, she noticed some suspicious circumstances; next morning Mrs. Glasson told her that the last night Mr. Howell had come into her room to talk about some properly of hers, and while he was leaning over her pillow his daughter had come into her room to talk about some properly of hers, and while he was leaning over her pillow his daughter had come into her room to talk about some properly of hers, and while he was leaning over her pillow his daughter had come in if she heard anything different from that she must not believe it; after Mrs. Howell and her daughter left, Mr. Howell and Mrs. Glasson continued to live thore, and the style of living was very much inproved; they continued to occupy the same adjecting rooms for a mouth, but afterward changed twee but still to adjoining and communicating rooms; the foors were locked carefully when hoth were there, but not locked when only one was there.

On cross-examination she stated that Mrs. Glasson had paid her expenses; that she had made as all davit that she had seen nothing wroug in th SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM Before Mr. Justice Barnard .- John J. Glas m agt. Margoret A. Glasson. - The trial of this case wa

Mr. Grasson had paid expenses.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Hill opened the case for the defendant. John J. Glasson, Jr., a son of the parties, featilied that his mother's age was 52, and his father's 65; that after the separation between his mother and father, she went with the knowledge and assent of her friends to the house of Mr. Howell as housekeeper or companion.

Mr. John B. Howell testified that he was 65 years old;

the knowledge and assent of her friends to the house of Mr. Howell as housekeeper or companion.

Mr. John B. Howell testified that he was 65 years old; had been vory intimate with the Glassous for over an years; his family relations had been unhappy since his daughter was two years old; it commenced from his assisting the nough to support his wife as she wished; she left him repeatedly, and stayed away for long periods; he remonstrated, and she answered abusively; he threatened divorce proceedings, and she defied him; he did commence a suit Sept. 8; his wife went to Sing Sing about March, 1863; returned for a few Jays in May to her home, and then went back; he took his daughter to Sing Sing, and went after her again; he informed her then that he had engaged Mrs. Glasson, whom she knew; when he left Providence for Mrs. Glasson, his daughter at once went for her mother, and when he brought Mrs. Glasson on, she was there; his own room was the only fit room he could give Mrs. Glasson, and she, at her own suggestion, fitted it up with her own furniture, he having it painted; the room was loads feet; the bed was four feet four inches wide; the first night Mrs. Glasson came there. Mrs. Greenwood offered her a room, her furuiture not having arrived.

On the evening in question he had on a light-colored vest and pantaloons of a light yellow, and took off his cravat and collar, his coat and boots; he and Mrs Glasson he wished him to take; this continued until she left for her room; he was thinking of the matter when he turned out the gas, and an idea striking him he went to her door and called, Margaret; getting he may she he which she wished him to take; this continued until she left for her room; he was thinking of the matter when he turned out the gas, and an idea striking him he went to her door and called, Margaret; getting he and mad said, was present and the afternoon; just then he felt the door presed negatist him, and his daughter Labby came in and said, "a pretty companion you have brought me, papa." In other m

His wife's suit was commenced the same month. She

testified to.

His wife's suit was commenced the same month. She made an application for allmony, but you nothing, but not application for allmony, but you nothing, but nis daughter was allowed is a week alimony; he had never in his life been in Mrs. Glasson's bed, and Mrs. Glasson's conduct had always appeared to him correct and proper.

The Court here took a recess.

After fecess Mr. Howell resumed: He had consulted his sister before bringing Mrs. Glasson to his house; he hardly remembered giving his daughter a glass of wise, but it was no unusual thing; his wife had taken away five trunks, with sheeting, pillow-cases, and pictures, and window-shades, beside some books and a feather-bed, which she had a right to take.

On the cross-examination he declined to say whether he believed in a future state of rewards and punishments, he had employed no counsel in the case, nor paid any witnesses; Mrs. Glasson had come there as the companion of his daughter; she had not remained as the companion of his daughter; she had not remained as the companion of his daughter; she had one tremained as the stome who it was his wife heard snoring that night-possibly Mrs. Glasson; he slept three rooms off from her afterward, and heard her snore, so be knew she did snore. Mr. Howell denied that he slept in an adjoining room to Mrs. Glasson after she left that room; he charged his wife with entering the boose with false keys, but admitted he had not seen her do it; his wife had been sick, but not near so sick as sie pretended to be; she could walk faster than he could.

Elisha C. Morey, a lawyer of Providence, stated that Mary Wallace had several times told him her story of the occurrence; she was not confused when she swore to the affidavit.

Margaret A. Glasson, the defendant, was then swora, and stated that she was nearly 54 years of age. Her fur-

affidavit.

Margaret A. Glasson, the defendant, was then swors, and stated that she was nearly 54 years of age. Her further testimony was objected to and ruled out.

This closed the evidence, and the Court adjourned.
Mr. Porter and Mr. Godfrey for plaintiff; Mr. Courtney and Mr. Hill for defendant.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

The Fourth National Bank Case.—William Leith, charged with aiding and abetting William F. Ve't-man, the bookkeeper of the Fourth National Bank, in making false entries by which the bank was defrauded out of \$7,000, has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Robert Copeland, charged with aiding and abetting is defrauding the Fourth National Bank, has been discharged by Commissioner Shields, there being no further evidence of his guilt than statements made by Leith and Veitman, which statements the Commissioner decided not to be legal evidence.

Leith and Veitman, in their statements, said that Copeland was the instigator and prime mover in the matter, and received most of the money; but Copeland made so

and received most of the money, and covering to put in admissions of guilt, nor was there any writing to put in evidence against him, while in Leith's case the check used by hin to draw the money, and in Veitman's case the entries made by him in the books of the bank, were the strongest kind of evidence.

BUPREME COURT-CHAMBE, 8.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBE. 8.

Before Mr. Justice Cardozo.—A Battle for a Child.—In re Eugene A. Drezelski.—This was a proceeding by the tather to recover a child from its mother, they having separated voluntarily. The proceeding has been pending some time, the mother having only been madeed to bring it before the Court under the threats of the Court that unless she did so she would be severely punished. The father insisted that the child should be placed, pending the proceeding, in charge of a lady riend selzed the child and carried it off. The child called for its manma, and the mother, who was thes speaking to the Judge, ran out of the court-room structure of the child, and a struggle commenced between the two for its possession, only settled by the interposition of a third party, who carried it back into court. The mother, almost hysterical, clung passionately to the child, and the Court concluded, for the present, to leave it in her charge.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM -PART IL

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART II.

It is ordered, that all causes heretofore marked off Term, in this Part, be placed on the day calendar for the first Monday of February Term, 1870; that if any such causes be omitted from that day calendar by the clerk the same may be placed on the calendar at the opening of the Court on that day at the request of either party; that the first fifteen causes on said day calendar will be called for trial, and the others for disposition either by putting off the Term on consent, or on motion for cause shown, or by setting them for trial on some day in Term, either by consent or order of the Court; any cause set down for trial on a day agreed on will not be further postponed, except on a legal answer to be shows by affidavit.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. Appeals in Admiralty.—In the U. S. Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Woodruff called the Appeal Calendar in Admiralty, and assigned cases for the Term. CRIMINAL

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, Mary Dorben, a lady of questionable repute, was held for trial on the complaint of William Deeley of No. 337 Ninth-ave., who charged that she to be she to be

hinself and vehicle were badly damaged.

At the Tombs Police Court, Justice Dowling held for examination Wm. Pecknam, the alleged proprietor of a gaming saloon at No. 557 Broadway, on the complaint of Wm. Bell of No. 47 Amity-st, who accused Pecknam of having on Jan. 20 won from him a gold watch and chain at the game of "faro,"... Benjamin S. Weeks, proprietor of a cotton warehouse at No. 25 Bridge-St., yested day caused the arrest of Martin Murray of No. 35 Henryday caused the arrest of Martin Murray of No. 35 Henryday, and the state of the property was found in his possession.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Court opens 34 a. Calendar called if is.—No. 234. Jerusas et al. agt. Hart et al.

It is generally supposed that robins emigrate to the south during the Winter months. From the fel-I lowing it would appear that such is not always the case. Two gentlemen crossing the Sandwich Monutains in N-w-Hampshire, discovered a deep valley, and approaching it found it clothed with hemiock, spruce, fir, and ismarack, growing so near together that it was with difficulty they made their way between them. Before they came to this growth the snow was over a foot in depth; after entering it was only six inches, the residue lying on the tops of the trees, making quite a roof, and excluding much of the light of day. After making their way a few roots they were surprised to find the place an extensive robin "roost," occupied by thousands, and so thickly were they congregated that they might have killed nous bers with their waiking sticks in crossing the weamant from north to south, about 30 rods. came true in a few short hours.

If Jerome Sterens, the engineer, had been tried and convicted of many stangater. It would not have been willing that he should make a large the property occupied by this must alone, for the rest of the owners of that heat should have shared the blame of corelessons, for one was as much to blame as the other.

Mrs. Capt. Jas. H. Paraum.